Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1366.] TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

A Pocket-Book.

LEFT, yesterday morning, at, or LOST coming from the lower ferry inn to Philadelphia, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing one ten dollar bank note, sundry papers, letters, instruments, and two promissory notes, drawn by C. Jackson & Co. dated 1st Novembrr, 1796, at 120 days, for 505 dollars each, and indorsed by the person in whose favor they are drawn. Any one who will deliver the book with the papers, letters and notes, to the printer hereof, shall have the money for their trouble, without any questions asked.

N. B. The papers can be of no use to any one but the owner, the means of negociating them being stopped.

January 23 3

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Population Company

Are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further assessments on the shares, in order to defray the expences of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Constitution.

By order of the Board.

SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary.

January, 23d, 1797. dtFeb. 1.

NOTICE.

Persons having Goods on board the Ship Perseverance, James Williamson, master, bound from Hamburg to this Port, and lately put into New-York, where the Vessel is discharging, will please apply to

THOMAS and JOHN KETLAND.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1797. tf

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-street.

December 6th. tt

☞ NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux—All persons concerned, are required to appear before two of the justices of the said court, at the house of Thomas M'Kean, esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, esq. Prothonotary of the said court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 17. tcstf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

Lost or Mislaid,

At the Bank of the United States, Joseph Higbee's Note, dated 29th December last, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the same will please return it to said Bank, or to the subscribers, who will allow a reward.

Payment being barred, it cannot be of use to any other person. NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON.

January 5. J. 21, 3t

For Sale,

Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three stories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; situated on the east side of Front, between Race and Vine-streets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be sold on very reasonable terms, either separately or together. Apply to

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 d2w

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.

A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.

London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.

40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah ever Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propofals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making propofals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,

Post Master General.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.

Jan. 16. d6w.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contrè Dances.

Messrs. Francis and Byrne beg leave to inform their scholars, friends, and the public in general, that their first Ball for this season will be on Tuesday, the 24, at O'Ellers's assembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contre Dances, and the most celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Messrs. Francis and Byrne propose to give gratuitous attendance at their school room, for the instruction of those Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Frances and Byrne No. 70, North Eight street, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

*** Private tuition as usual,

January 11, 1797. 2awt24.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Grass, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. FS

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by

GEO. DAVIS,

No. 313, High-street

December 31. w & s 1m

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

But Mr. Adet says, "That Mr. Jay's negotiation was enveloped from its origin in the shadow of mystery." And to whom was our government bound to unveil it? to France or to her minister—Mr. Adet should answer or not have complained. And was it for this to make us a dependence on the French empire that our alliance was formed? Did we stipulate to submit the exercise of our sovereignty (if it is not a contradiction in terms) to the direction of the government of France? Let the treaty itself furnish the answer.* "The essential and direct end of the present defensive "alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, *sove-* "*reignty*, and *independence absolute* and *unlimited*, of "the said United States, as well in matters of *govern-* "*ment* as of *commerce*." So likewise the treaty of Amity and commerce in its preamble, declaras that his most Christian Majesty and the United States willing to fix the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correspondence and commerce which they desire to establish between their respective countries, have taken "for the basis of their government, the most perfect "*equality* and *reciprocity*"—"and reserving withal to "*each party* the liberty of admitting *at its pleasure oth-* "*er nations* to a participation of the same advantages." Corresponding with this declaration in our treaty of Amity and Commerce with France, is the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, her ambassador at the court of London, on the 13th of March 1778, five weeks after the treaty was signed. Some passages in this declaration are so pertinent to the subject in discussion I shall quote them at length.

"The undersigned Ambassador of his most Christian 'Majesty, has received express orders to make the "following declaration to the court of London."

'"The United States of North America, *who are in* "*full possession of Independence*, as pronounced by them "on the 4th of July 1776, having proposed to the king "to consolidate by a formal convention, the connec- "tion begun to be established between the two nations, "the respective plenipotentiaries have signed a treaty "of friendship and commerce, designed to serve as "a foundation for their mutual good correspondence."

"His majesty being determined to cultivate the good understanding subsisting between France and Great-Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his subjects, thinks it necessary to make this proceeding known to the court of London, and to declare, at the same time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention *not to stipulate any exclusive advantages in favor of the French nation, and that the United States have reserved the liberty of treating with every nation whatever upon the same footing of equality and reciprocity.*" Why after all this, do we hear from Mr. Adet the complaint, That the negociations of the British treaty were secretly conducted? In other words, that in exercising their absolute and unlimited rights of "government and commerce" the United States did not lay open to the French minister or his government the instructions to *our* envoy for settling *our own* disputes and *regulating our own commerce* with Great-Britain? So far as candor and friendship required, a communication was made to the French minister. He was officially informed, "That Mr. Jay was instructed not to weaken our engagements to France." This instruction was obeyed, Mr. Jay having taken care to insert in the 25th article of the treaty this explicit stipulation. that "nothing in this treaty contained shall be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states."

The government gave a further proof of its candor and friendship by communicating to the French minister the *treaty itself*, prior to its ratification, "in order to enable him to make such observations thereon as he might judge proper." These observations you will see in Mr. Adet's letter to the secretary of state, of June 30th, 1795; and the refutation of his objections in the secretary's answer, dated the 6th of July following.

With these facts in view, facts of which the chief are drawn from our treaties with France, and from her own acts and laws, what opinion is to be formed of Mr. Adet's declaration, "That the executive directory regards the treaty of commerce concluded with Great-Britain as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great-Britain?"

I will now advert to the charge, "That far from offering the French the succours which friendship might have given without compromitting it, the American government in this respect violated the letter of treaties"

As far as I can discover, the latter part of this charge is rested wholly on the 17th article of the commercial treaty; which, therefore, it will be necessary to examine. The stipulations are mutual; but the examination will be simplified by considering their application to France alone. The 17th article then declares—

1st. That the ships of war and privateers of France may freely carry the ships and goods *taken from their enemies* into the ports of the United States, without being obliged to pay any fees to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges.

2d. That such prizes are not to be arrested or seized when they enter the ports of the U. States.

3d. That the officers of the United States shall not make any examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes: but

4th. That they may hoist sail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions.

5th. That, on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in the ports of the United States, to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of France; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

* Treaty of Alliance, Art. 2.

It will alſo be convenient here to notice the ſtipulations contained in the 22d article. Theſe are,

1ſt. That foreign *privateers* not belonging to French ſubjects or citizens, having commiſſions from any other prince or ſtate in enmity with France, ſhall not fit their ſhips in the ports of the United States.

2d. Nor ſell their prizes, nor in any other manner exchange their ſhips, merchandizes, or any other lading;

3d. Nor purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of the prince or ſtate from which they have commiſſions.

The caſes that have occured in the courſe of the preſent war in relation to our treaty with France, particularly the 17th and 22d articles juſt mentioned, have led to numerous diſcuſſions, in which ſeveral points have been deliberately ſettled either by legiſlative or executive acts, or by judicial deciſions.

The firſt important executive act was the proclamation of neutrality by the Preſident of the United States. This was iſſued on the 22d of April 1793.

At the next meeting of Congreſs, on the 3d of December 1793, the Preſident laid this proclamation before both Houſes. The Senate, in their addreſs, in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech, thus expreſs their opinion of the proclamation.

"We deemed it a meaſure well-timed, and wiſe: "manifeſting a watchful ſolicitude for the welfare of the nation, and calculated to promote it."

The addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives was *unanimouſly* agreed to. We read in it this paragraph, "The United States having taken no part "in the war which had embraced, in Europe, the "powers with whom they have the moſt extenſive "relations, the maintenance of peace was juſtly "to be regarded as one of the moſt important du- "ties of the magiſtrate charged with the faithful "execution of the laws. We accordingly witneſs, "with approbation and pleaſure, the vigilance "with which you have guarded againſt an inter- "ruption of that bleſſing, by your proclamation, "admoniſhing our citizens of the conſequences of "illicit or hoſtile acts towards the belligerent par- "ties; and promoting, by a declaration of the ex- "iſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of "our right to the immunities belonging to our "ſituation."

Yet this is the inſtrument, thus approved by Congreſs, and whoſe only object was to caution our citizens to avoid certain acts which would violate the laws of nations, which Mr. Adet has ventured to call "an inſidious proclamation of neutrality!"

The next executive act noticed by Mr. Adet, is the letter of the 4th of Auguſt 1793, written by the Preſident's command, by the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the collectors of the cuſtoms, and accompanied by the rules which the Preſident had adopted, for preventing all armaments in favor of any of the belligerent powers. Theſe rules were conſidered as juſt and neceſſary deductions from the laws of neutrality eſtabliſhed and received among nations. The letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury is explanatory of theſe rules, and among other inſtructions, particularly points the collectors to the 17th and 22d articles of our treaty with France; leſt by inattention or miſconception of them, ſhe might be injured and her enemies benefitted. The letter concludes with enjoining the collectors to execute thoſe inſtructions "with vigi- "lance, care, activity and impartiality"—"becauſe "omiſſions would tend to expoſe the government "to injurious imputations and ſuſpicions, and "proportionably to commit the good faith and "peace of the country." How could ſuch rules, with ſuch reaſons to enforce them, not eſcape cenſure? They were framed and required to be executed with ſtrict impartiality; and conſequently were to prevent Frenchmen continuing theſe aggreſſions on our ſovereignty and neutrality, which had been commenced under Mr. Genet's orders, and which were calculated to involve us in a war with Britain, Spain and Holland, for at that time theſe were all combined againſt France. Frenchmen were to have no other preferences *than thoſe ſecured to them by treaty;* (except that they were not forbidden to ſell their *lawful* prizes in our ports) and our citizens were to be reſtrained from committing hoſtilities under the banners of France, as well as thoſe of other powers.

The third offenſive act was the Preſident's *ſubmitting* to Congreſs theſe meaſures, and ſuggeſting the expediency of extending our legal code, giving competent juriſdiction to the courts, and providing adequate penalties to prevent or puniſh violations of the laws of nations.

The next complaint reſpects the act of Congreſs paſſed on the 5th of June 1794, "for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States;" being thoſe to which their attention had been called by the Preſident's ſpeech. Mr. Adet aſks, "What was its reſult?" and gives himſelf the following anſwer. "In conſequence of this law, the greater part of the French privateers have been arreſted, as well as their prizes; not upon formal depoſitions, not upon eſtabliſhed teſtimony, not upon a neceſſary body of proofs, but upon the ſimple information of the conſul of one of the powers at war with the French republic, frequently upon that of ſailors of the enemy powers, ſometimes according to the orders of the governors, but often upon the demand of the diſtrict attornies, who aſſert upon principles avowed by the government, that their conviction was ſufficient to authorize them, without complaint or regular information, to cauſe the privateers to be proſecuted in virtue of the law above mentioned."—And "when the miniſters of the republic have aſked for juſtice of the government, for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the treaty, they have *never* been able to obtain ſatisfaction."

Judging only by theſe declarations of Mr. Adet, a ſtranger would imagine there had been a combination of the general and ſtate governments and of our courts, to harraſs and do injuſtice to Frenchmen engaged in privateering. But our own citizens place a different eſtimate on this impeachment of their Preſident, their ſenators and repreſentatives in congreſs, their judges and other public officers: and an examination of the caſes cited by Mr. Adet to ſupport his aſſertions will manifeſt their incorrectneſs.

Firſt caſe. The French privateer Sans Pareil and her prize the Perſeverance.

On the 26th Auguſt 1794 Mr. Fauchet complained that the prize had been ſeized on the pretext that the Sans Pareil had been illegally armed in the United States. The anſwer of September 3d from the ſecretary of ſtate, which Mr. Adet cenſures "as indicative of delay," aſſured him that the ſecretary had urged the governor of Rhode Iſland, where the prize was carried, to report the circumſtances of the caſe without delay. On the 27th of September, the ſecretary informed Mr. Fauchet that the governor had decided that the prize ſhould be reſtored. On the 17th of October Mr. Fauchet renewed his complaint, for on the ſuit of the claimant the prize had again been arreſted by proceſs from the diſtrict court. The ſecretary of ſtate anſwered on the 22d, with information that ought to have ſatisfied Mr. Fauchet. For admitting that agreeably to the law of the 5th of June 1794, the courts had authority and were bound in duty to take cognizance of captures made within the juriſdiction of the United States, or by privateers illegally fitted in their ports (the right of doing which Mr. Fauchet did not conteſt) they could not refuſe it in the caſe of the prize of the Sans Pareil: the guard againſt vexatious proſecutions being the judgment for coſts and damages to which an unjuſt proſecutor is expoſed. The circular letter written on this occaſion to the governors of the ſtates manifeſts the ſolicitude of our government to prevent vexatious ſuits.

2d caſe. Glaſs and Gibbs.

By the copy of the proceedings in the ſupreme court of the United States, in this caſe, you will ſee that the court did not, as ſtated by Mr. Adet, determine, "That the tribunals could decide whe- "ther a prize belonged to enemies or to neutrals." The queſtion before the court was of the cognizance of a captured veſſel and cargo, the former the property of a Swede and the latter belonging partly to ſome Swedes and partly *to a citizen of the United States.* The opinion therefore pronounced by the ſupreme court applied to the caſe in which one of the claimants was a citizen of the United States. And after ſolemn argument, the court decided "That the diſtrict court of Maryland had juriſdiction and ſhould accordingly proceed to determine upon this caſe agreeably to law and right."

I will add only one more remark—That the 17th article, the letter of which we are charged with violating, in ſuffering our courts to take cognizance of French prizes, expreſsly refers to "The ſhips and goods taken from their *enemies;*" and it is the "examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes," which the article forbids. But no examination of ſuch prizes has been attempted by our government or tribunals, unleſs on clear evidence, or reaſonable preſumption, that the captures were made in circumſtances, which amounted to a violation of our ſovereignty, and territorial rights.

3d. Caſe. The French privateer *L'Ami de la Point à Petre,* Captain William Talbot, and her Dutch prize, the Vrouw Chriſtiana Magdalena.

To the information contained in the papers collected in this caſe. I have to add, that this cauſe was finally decided in the Supreme court in Auguſt term 1795. The court were unanimouſly of opinion that in the particular circumſtances of Talbot's caſe, notwithſtanding his French commiſſion, and his taking an oath of allegiance to the French republic, he continued to be a citizen of the United States. But the cauſe, as I am informed, did not appear to have turned on this point. Talbot had aſſociated with one Ballard, commanding an armed veſſel called the *Ami de la Liberté,* which had been fitted out in the United States, *and had no commiſſion.* Talbot and Ballard cruized together as conſorts; and in fact it was Ballard's veſſel that took the prize; Talbot not coming up till an hour after the capture. Ballard was afterwards tried before the Circuit court for piracy.

The court were of opinion from the tenor of the evidence, that Talbot's veſſel was owned by citizens of the United States, to whom the prize money would eventually find its way in caſe of reſtitution to the captors.

Ballard and Talbot were both citizens of Virginia. The attempt of the latter to become a French citizen was conſidered to be fraudulent, being made for the ſole purpoſe of obtaining a commiſſion, under colour of which he might plunder the ſubjects of nations with whom the United States were at peace.

An obſervation ought not to be omitted here—That although the captors, Talbot and others, had been defeated both in the diſtrict and circuit courts—yet they carried the cauſe up to the ſupreme court: thus uſing the legal right of appealing to the court in the laſt reſort; a right which alike exerciſed by the ſubjects of powers who were enemies to France, has formed a principal ſubject of Mr. Fauchet's and Mr. Adet's continued complaints.

4th. Under the head of complaints for vexatious proſecutions, Mr. Adet mentions only two caſes in which damages and intereſt were allowed to the French captors, viz. One of la *Nueſtra Senora del Carmen* at Rhode-Iſland—and the other of *la Princeſſa des Aſturias* at New-York. "Yet (ſays "he) the tribunals have *always* allowed damages "to the captured, when they have declared the "prizes illegal." How far the facts will warrant this laſt aſſertion, I am not poſſeſſed of documents to determine. I preſume it is to be underſtood in a *general* ſenſe only, and to admit of exceptions. And in this ſenſe there will be no difficulty in admitting the truth of the aſſertion and accounting for it. The captures here referred to were made either within our juriſdictional line, or by *illegal privateers,* being ſuch as were equipped in whole or in part in the ports of the United States. Of theſe material facts, the captors could not be ignorant: conſequently they could have no apology for defending their unjuſt claims in our courts; and of courſe, were juſtly condemned in coſts and damages.

In the caſe of the prizes of the privateer the *Citizen of Marſeilles,* damages were claimed by the captors, but denied. For thoſe prizes had been conſidered in the diſtrict court to be illegal. And although the ſentence of that court was reverſed in the circuit court, yet it was upon the introduction of *new teſtimony,* on the part of the captors. This laſt deciſion was affirmed in the ſupreme court, yet without damages; inaſmuch as the teſtimony was conſidered to be ſo ambiguous as to juſtify the appeal.

The ſame remarks apply to the prizes of the privateer *General Laveaux*; with this addition, that one of the Judges diſſented from the opinion of the court, being firmly of opinion that this privateer was covered American property.

The privateer *the Pariſienne* has been regiſtered as an *American coaſting veſſel,* under the name of the *Hawk.* During the embargo, in the ſpring of 1791, ſhe ſlipped out or Charleſton and went to Port de Paix, where ſhe was ſold to one Blochos, a Frenchman, who armed her and provided her with a commiſſion. Having afterwards arrived at Charleſton, ſhe was recogniſed and proſecuted for a breach of the revenue laws, *in having gone to a foreign port* whilſt ſhe was in the legal predicament of a *coaſter.* The diſtrict court condemned her: but on the applicatian of Blochos to have her reſtored on paying the appraiſed value, the Judge permitted him to take her, *in a ſtate of warlike equipment.* Shortly afterwards ſhe put to ſea & captured two valuable Britiſh prizes, the brigantines Cæſar and Favorite. On their arrival, the one at Charleſton, the other at Savannah, ſuits were commenced to obtain their reſtitution as having been captured by an illegal privateer. The decrees of the courts were in favor of the captors, but without damages. The ſupreme court diſapproved of the reſtitution of the privateer without diſmantling her; and conſidered the miſtake committed in this reſpect a ſufficient reaſon to cover the party proſecuting from the payment of damages.

All the other caſes of captures by French privateers which have been brought up to the ſupreme court were decided at laſt Auguſt term. In ſome of them, the circumſtances would not have warranted an award of damages, in others, *the counſel for the captors omitted to aſk for them.*—When demanded, you know that it is in the diſcretion of the court to grant or refuſe them: this diſcretion being regulated by all the circumſtances of each caſe. Hence when a party is drawn before the Court without good cauſe and vexatiouſly, damages are always given; but are denied when there appears a reaſonable cauſe of controverſy.

5th. Mr. Adet having briefly noticed ſeveral caſes by name, ſeems to reſerve thoſe of the Vengeance and Caſſius for a full diſplay of unwarrantable conduct in the Government and Courts of the United States, and therefore deſcants on them at ſome length; but with ſo many aberrations from the facts, with ſo many erroneous ideas concerning court jurisprudence, and ſo many injurious inſinuations reſpecting our Courts and their officers, it will be neceſſary that you ſhould learn the true hiſtory of theſe caſes from authentic documents.

Caſe of the French privateer La Vengeance.

For the full hiſtory of this privateer and her prize I muſt refer you to the documents in the caſe. The principal facts are theſe. About the latter end of June, or beginning of July 1795, the privateer La Vengeance arrived at New-York with a valuable Spaniſh prize called the Princeſſa de las Aſturias, Don Diego Pintado the owner commenced a ſuit for his veſſel, on the ground that ſhe had been taken by an illegal privateer. The ſuit was inſtituted by Mr. Troup, not wantonly, but upon information which was afterwards verified by the oaths of ſeveral witneſſes. In the progreſs of the cauſe theſe witneſſes were contradicted by the witneſſes produced on behalf of the captors, for whom a decree was finally given; the claſhing evidence preponderating, in the judge's opinion, in favor of the captors: but he expreſsly declared that there was probable cauſe for the ſeizure.

After this ſuit for the prize had been commenced, the Spaniſh Conſul complained to Mr. Harriſon, the Diſtrict Attorney, in his official capacity, of a violation of law, on the part of the privateer La Vengeance, in conſequence of which a Spaniſh ſubject had been injured. Mr. Harriſon upon inquiry found at leaſt a probability that the complaint reſpecting the privateer was true. This probability aroſe from what he conſidered as affording the certainty of *material proof:* and, therefore, in conformity with his official duty, commenced a proſecution on the act of Congreſs forbidding the arming of privateers in our ports. The deciſion of this and of the prize cauſe depended on the ſame evidence. The deciſion being in favor of the captors, Mr. Harriſon acquieſced in it as it reſpected the privateer: and he united with his aſſociate council in the prize cauſe in adviſing the like ſubmiſſion in that caſe. But the Spaniſh Conſul deemed it his duty to purſue the claim to the court in the laſt reſort. This can warrant no complaint: for Mr. Harriſon remarks that perhaps there never were cauſes in which more contradictory and irreconcileable evidence was offered, and in which the minds of the auditors were more divided as to the real ſtate of facts.

The ſecond public ſuit againſt the privateer was for exporting arms and ammunition from the United States, when ſuch exportation was prohibited by law. The evidence, which appeared in the other cauſes, gave riſe to this proſecution: and upon the trial the judge condemned the privateer. An appeal from this ſentence was interpoſed by the French Conſul. The appeal was heard in the circuit court: and upon *new evidence* the ſentence of the Diſtrict Court was reverſed.

Mr. Adet complains, that while one ſuit was pending for the prize, and another againſt the privateer, the Diſtrict Attorney ſhould exhibit a ſecond information againſt the privateer, on which ſhe was arreſted anew, for having exported arms in violation of a law of the United States, which was in force when the Vengeance ſailed from New-York: and that this information was filed on the ſimple declaration of Mr. Giles, the Marſhal of the Court, who as informer was to ſhare part of the confiſcation. As Mr. Harriſon remarks, it was in favor of the privateer, that this ſecond information was filed *while the firſt was pending;* becauſe it ſaved time. Had he poſtponed the latter until the firſt had been decided there might have been ſome foundation for a charge of unneceſſary delay. Mr. Harriſon's ſtate of the caſe ſhews that this ſecond information was not made on the declaration of the Marſhal; but on the evidence that appeared on the examination of the firſt.

Mr. Adet having been pleaſed to cenſure the conduct of the attorney, clerk and marſhal of the diſtrict court of New York, in juſtice to them, I have added to the other documents in this caſe, the letters of Mr. Harriſon and Mr. Troup. They will anſwer the double purpoſe of juſtifying them, and of vindicating our government and tribunals.

Mr. Adet particularly notices the papers he had received from St. Domingo, "Proving (as he ſays) "in the moſt convincing manner, that the Ven- "geur [la Vengeance] had arrived at Port de "Paix without any armament or equipment what- "ever, and that ſhe had been ſold, armed and "equipped wholly, and commiſſioned as a privateer "on the territory of the republic. Theſe docu- "ments were certificates of the general, the Or- "donnateur, and of the greater part of the prin- "cipal officers of St. Domingo," &c.—"He "haſtened to communicate to the ſecretary of ſtate, "and to requeſt him to order the attorney of "New-York diſtrict to ſtay the proceedings in- "ſtituted in the name of the government: there "was nothing done with them, and Mr. Harri- "ſon continued his proſecution." It will appear by my letter of October 1ſt, 1795, to Mr. Harriſon, that theſe papers were ſent to him, and by his anſwer of October 3d, that he received them. That the bill of ſale (one of the papers) was produced to the court, in behalf of the claimant of the privateer, but that the certificate of general Laveaux could not be conſidered as evidence in the cauſe, and if it had been admiſſible, "the claimant would "be very cautious of producing it, *on account of* "*its differing* from the witneſſes."

6th. Caſe of the privateer Le Caſſius.

For the full hiſtory of this caſe, I muſt alſo refer you to the documents: and here only preſent you with a conciſe ſtatement.

The Caſſius, under the name of les Jumeaux, was fitted and armed for a veſſel of war in the port of Philadelphia, in violation of a law of the United States. In December 1794, having eſcaped from the port to deſcend the river, orders were given to the militia of the ſtate of Delaware to intercept her. The attempt was made and failed—the crew of les Jumeaux, which was unexpectedly found to be very numerous, reſiſted the officers, who went on board, manned their cannon, and brought them to bear on the cutter in which the militia (about 40 in number) were embarked. Their force being inadequate to the enterprize, they retired, with an intention to return the next day with a reinforcement. They did ſo: but les Jumeaux had ſailed and gone to ſea. The agent, Mr. Guenet, by whom les Jumeaux had been fitted out, was tried in the circuit-court at Philadelphia, convicted of the offence, and received ſentence of fine and impriſonment.

Les Jumeaux proceeded to St. Domingo. Samuel B. Davis, a citizen of the United States, there took the command of her, with a commiſſion from the French government. Davis probably ſailed from Philadelphia in les Jumeaux for the purpoſe of finally taking the command of her. Her name was now changed to Le Caſſius; and on a cruize ſhe took a ſchooner called the William Lindſay, belonging to Meſſrs. Yard and Ketland of Philadelphia; Mr. Ketland having purchaſed an intereſt in her after her ſailing. The ſchooner and her cargo were condemned as prize at St. Domingo. In Auguſt 1795, captain Davis, commanding le Caſſius, came with her to Philadelphia. She was immediately known. Mr. Yard, with a view of obtaining an indemnification for the loſs of the ſchooner and her cargo, libelled le Caſſius in the diſtrict court, and cauſed the captain to be arreſted. Soon after, the ſupreme court, being in ſeſſion, captain Davis's counſel applied for and obtained a prohibition to the diſtrict court, to ſtop its proceedings; by which the ſuits both againſt him and le Caſſius were defeated. The prohibition was granted on this principle; that the trial of prizes taken without the juriſdiction of the United States, and carried to places within the juriſdiction of France, for adjudication, by French veſſels, and all queſtions incidental to it, belong excluſively to the French tribunals: And conſequently that its veſſels of war and their officers are not liable to the proceſs of our courts, predicated upon ſuch capture and ſubſequent proceeding within the juriſdiction of the French government.

Meſſrs. Yard and Ketland having failed to obtain an indemnification in this mode, procured new proofs, on the information of Mr. Ketland, to be iſſued from the circuit court by which le Caſſius was attached as a veſſel armed and equipped as a ſhip of war in the port of Philadelphia, with intent to cruize and commit hoſtilities againſt nations with whom the United States were at peace; in violation of the act of congreſs prohibiting ſuch armaments. Mr. Adet complained that the proceſs was taken out of the circuit court, becauſe, as he alleged, it had no juriſdiction, and that it would be attended with delay, that court ſitting but twice a year; whereas the diſtrict court, in which it was ſaid the proſecution (if at all permitted) ſhould have been commenced, was always open. I conſulted gentlemen of legal knowledge on the point of juriſdiction in this caſe, and they were decided in their opinion that the circuit court had juriſdiction, and excluſively of the diſtrict court. You will ſee alſo, in Mr. Rawle's ſtatement of this caſe, that this opinion was adopted and ſupported by two gentlemen of eminence at the bar. You will further ſee in that ſtatement, that the government of the United States had no part in originating this proſecution; and that the diſtrict attorney, in behalf of the United States, took meaſures at each term of the circuit court to prepare the cauſe for trial, and on a plea calculated to defeat the proſecution. At length in October term, 1796, the cauſe was brought to a hearing. In the courſe of the argument the queſtion of juriſdiction preſented itſelf. The court adjourned till the next day to conſider of it, and on the following morning diſmiſſed the ſuit. As ſoon as I had received notice of this event (on the 19th of October laſt,) I wrote to Mr. Adet, informing that le Caſſius remained in the cuſtody of the marſhall, but ready to be delivered to his order. To this no anſwer was returned: but he mentions the matter in the notes ſubjoined to his note of the 15th November, intimating that the United States were anſwerable in this caſe for a violation of treaties and for the damages the Caſſius has ſuſtained. Here the affair reſts.

[*To be continued.*]

* * In Saturday's Gazette the following was omitted in the quotation from Mr. Jefferſon's letter of 24th July, 1793—After the word enemy, read *are free, and the goods of an enemy, found in the veſſel of a friend, are lawful prize.*

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1797.

A morning paper informs that authentic advices have been received from Capt. O'Brien of the United States brig Sophia, who was diſpatched laſt ſummer with money conſigned by our government to the Dey of Algiers, informing that his veſſel had been captured by a Tuniſian corſair, and carried into one of the ports of that ſtate—that repreſentations had been made to the Dey of Algiers on the ſubject who had ſent to demand reſtitution of the money, and the head of the corſair who had committed the hoſtility.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John M. Irwin, dated Havannah, 28th December, 1796.

"I am happy to find that the Governor will not permit the ſhip Golden Age, nor her cargo, to be condemned here. The captors mean to write to Hiſpaniola for condemnation. The prize-maſter has returned me the few dollars which were taken from me when I was captured."

The following petition is now circulating for ſignatures:

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennſylvania.

The Petition of the Subſcribers, Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, reſpectfully ſheweth;

THAT the practice of diſcounting negotiable notes of hand and inland bills of exchange, at greater intereſt than allowed by law, through the agency of a broker, or third perſon, hath become too prevalent in this city and its vicinity, to the great detriment of mechanics and the induſtrious and honeſt trader.

That this practice is deſtructive to the morals of the people of capital, as it induces them to decline the fair purſuits of honourable trade for the immediate and great gain of uſury—It introduces diſſipation, and denial of all honeſt loans at legal intereſt on bond and mortgage, and thereby compels the neceſſitated to reſort to their deſtructive avarice for a temporary relief, which too frequently terminates not only in the ruin of the borrower, but alſo to the great detriment of the community in general.

That the preſent exiſting law againſt uſury hath been found ineffectual, in as much as through a third perſon in the negociation it has been eluded; and although this practice would appear to be "indirectly" and within the meaning of the law, yet the judges of the ſupreme court have conſidered it uſury only in the inſtances of buyer and drawer or indorſer, and not in the third perſon, and that notes thus ſold by the third perſon were not within the law.

Your petitioners therefore pray that a general law may be paſſed to remedy the evils complained of.

From the *Aurora* it appears that the party are ſpelling very hard to get *Mr. Madiſon* appointed envoy extraordinary to Paris. This would be *begging* with a vengeance; before we have heard of the reception of one envoy to ſend another, would look indeed like "humble ſupplications to the terrible republic."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR FENNO,

The old ſaws of *Pacificus*, on party-ſpirit, which appeared in the Gazette of Friday, would not merit a comment, if their evident hypocriſy did not provoke one. He thinks the *hints* and *communications* of the newſpapers diſguſting; and adviſes, that writers ſhould proceed with "*moderation*," and abſtain "*from all* UNNECESSARY *ſatire*." The flat inſipidity of theſe remarks, would ſecure them from reply, if it were not the experienced artifice of the Jacobins, to preach moderation and candor, whenever their attempts to enflame the popular mind have miſcarried, and the public indignation has turned, as it has always done when matters are brought to a criſis, againſt themſelves. After every attempt to produce an inſurrection againſt the treaty that could be made by lies, expreſſes to Boſton, and other cities, midnight clubs, and conſpiracies, and foreign crowns by thouſands, at laſt the people, *the real people*, who are probably the worſt to make fools of in the whole world, ſpoke their ſolemn voice in favor of it—then they cried moderation, candor, error of judgment, recommended harmony, and rung all the changes upon their ten or twenty deceiving words. When the houſe paſſed their ever memorable unconſtitutional vote about the treaty power, the Jacobin writers extoll'd the houſe, no doubt, for that very reaſon, and ſtood forth the preachers of reſpect for *one* of the conſtituted authorities. It was, to be ſure, rather an awkward ſituation for them, as they abuſed the others almoſt in the ſame breath. In a few days the houſe voted in favor of the treaty, and then the love of decency turn'd again into rage and reproach.

There is ſomething ridiculouſly prudiſh in ſome men's notions, or at leaſt their talk about parties; as if it could not be that they exiſt, or, as if a man ought to ſhut his eyes when they do, and ſwear that they do not. In free countries, they ever did exiſt, and ever will. We have found ſome fools, indeed, who think that nature is human on the other ſide the Atlantic, and angelic on this. There are fools beyond theſe, who will have it, that the people are more than men, and the conſtituted authorities worſe than devils, and for this cauſe, they try their utmoſt to perſuade the public to diſpoſſeſs theſe devils of their power, and place it in the hands of the angels. Nay, there are ſome who go very far beyond this raiving; and maintain, that all this angelic chapter of their nonſenſe is proved by the example of France. How much ſatire Pacificus would employ againſt this conceited race, without exceeding the "*neceſſary*" meaſure of moderation, I know not. Pacificus may, if he likes, renounce wine, and ſay, there is intoxicating ſpirit enough in milk and water.

But to the point: Parties we have, and as it happens in all countries, the diviſion of claſſes and characters is made exactly according to the nature of the government. The better and freer *that* is, the more ſurely are the wicked, the immoderately ambitious and the hot ſpirited dupes arrayed in cloſe phalanx againſt it. The foul and bitter dregs of our ſociety are the parts that have kept it fermenting ever ſince it was made; and theſe dregs, including the ſcum as well as bottom of the great European caſk, are ſhaken and ſtirr'd up by the ambitious demagogues in our cities, as often as they ſee fit. No wonder if the ſweeteſt liquor turns ſour by ſuch overworking—no wonder Pacificus taſtes a little ſharp vinegar in the "*hints*" and "*communications*."

The truth of this diviſion is undeniably obvious. The men of virtue, property, learning, and character are on one ſide—on the ſide of Waſhington, and the Conſtitution. Their moral and political antipodes are the ſame.

This is not all: Foreign influence has leagued itſelf with the diſorganizing party. How happens this? the reaſon is plain—there was a common intereſt. The government ſtands in the way of both. It is the government that compels the payment of debts, and therefore the "perſecuted patriots," as they have been impudently called, would get it into their own hands, or cripple it in the hands of its real friends. It was the government that prevented the nation from being dragged into a war with Britain, and therefore our diſappointed foreign "friends and allies" would wiſh to ſee its offices in the cuſtody of their creatures and dependents. Then *the republic*, as Fauchet ſays, *could*, even without *a few thouſands of dollars, decide on war or peace*.

To promote theſe mutual views, much has been done at home and abroad. Baſe Americans, at Paris, have intrigued againſt their country! Baſe aſſociates here have aſſiſted in the work! *Here* they have tried to weaken and to diſcredit the government, to ſtir up the people, and to turn their affections from America to France. *In France*, they have no doubt made it be believed, that a certain courſe of meaſures, firſt by threats, and then by depredations on our trade, would raiſe up their party here, and overthrow the federal cauſe and its ſupporters. This very ſyſtem is now going on, and every newſpaper has a liſt of veſſels captured in conſequence of the connection between our Democrats and the French. It is owing to their intrigues, to their encouragement of the French, to their aſſurances ten thouſand times printed and reprinted, that we have wrong'd them and expect their reſentment, that we curſe our own government, and bleſs the rod of chaſtiſement while they ſhake it over our heads: it is owing to this, as well as to the urgent need the French have to plunder the ocean as well as the land, that our trade now ſuffers.

If Pacificus is no Democrat, he will ſee that their fanatical and ſtupid party-cant about the French cauſe, and our love for it, &c. &c. (more than five hundred folios would contain) has produced all this embarraſſment. The Democrats have ſucceeded to make the French believe that they were as ſtrong here as our government, and much ſtronger in the affections of the people. Government has no armies, nor treaſures, nor clubs, nor hireling writers, nor penſioned newſpapers; and ſhall not its friends and the friends of virtue attempt to engage the warm and honeſt public feelings in its ſupport? If Pacificus is no Democrat, will he not allow that ſomething more than calm inſipidity is becoming, when theſe French outrages are juſtified after having been invited? When one newſpaper, known to be hired, ſpeaks of our LOYALTY to France, another cenſures our REBELLIOUS ſpirit towards that nation; when we daily read that theſe captures are good enough for us, that we have "provoked" and extorted it from the mild, humane, juſt and terrible republic; that *the firſt gun fired againſt France will be our ruin*. Infamies of this ſort have been multiplied and aggravated beyond credibility, and almoſt beyond patience. Probably in any other country, and moſt certainly in France, the printers of theſe abominations would be kick'd, if not baſtiled.

Neither of theſe chaſtiſements is approved or recommended. The liberty of the preſs, thus outrageouſly abuſed, affords antidotes as well as poiſons. The *acrimonious* and *virulent* paragraphs, as Pacificus calls them, are the inevitable and the ſalutary effuſions of the general indignation. There is occaſion for more than a tame "*diſplay of principles*" which Pacificus thinks the only proper uſe of the preſs. Theſe are already known and reſpected by our country, and deſpiſed and trampled on by France and the Democrats. The breach of the Treaty is even avowed by her miniſter, and its diſadvantages are pleaded in excuſe for the perfidy. How long will Pacificus ſay it is proper for a man to ſtand reaſoning on "principles," after he has been cudgelled? The proper appeal is to the ſpirit and inſulted honour of the Americans, to the men who reſpect its independence and conſtituted authorities. Thoſe who give feaſts to the *patriotic* Democrats in foreign uniform, who reverſe our flag, and who bear the orders to make war upon it, will become, through the newſpapers, the public ſcorn. They will be gibbetted in print. They will know that they are no leſs deſpiſed than contemptible, and if they ſhould not reform their principles, which no one will expect, they will be deterred by the public ſentiment from a traiterous perſeverance in their ſchemes. A foreign nation may alſo then learn that their *plan has failed*, and inſtead of dividing our citizens by their intrigues, that they are united to one another and to their own government by a common ſentiment of duty and indignation. This is better than a war, from which God preſerve us. Nothing however is ſo likely to involve us in its horrors as the ſucceſs of the Democrats to convince *their* allies that they may go on capturing our veſſels, not only without provoking reſentment or reprisal, but with the joyful approbation of the maſs of our people.

From the Baltimore Telegraphe.

Meſſrs. Clayland, Dobbin & Co.

I have juſt been preſented with the enclоſed letters, and ſend you a copy, (the originals are in the hands of Mr James Calhoun.) in order to make it known, that, however faithfully I may execute the orders of the government of France whoſe ſhips I have the honor to command; yet my private intereſt has not the leaſt weight in my conduct. Captain L'Eveille has the ſame right and permiſſion to take American veſſels coming from a Britiſh port, as any other veſſel of war, yet he confines himſelf to ſtopping and ſeizing only the enemies of his nation. Much has been ſaid lately, in certain New-York and Philadelphia papers of inſults, piracies, robberies, &c. &c. &c.—the whole of which I regard as the venom of a party in this country, who never dared to ſhew their faces in the glorious revolution of 1776, the greateſt part of whom were actually fighting againſt America—burning their towns, poiſoning their citizens in the priſon of New-York, ſuffocating 11,000 ſeamen, on board the Jerſey, and other priſon ſhips, employing the ſavage Indians to ſcalp their wives and children, and burn their property—who afterwards, had the impudence to return to America, and to bring with them the hords which we ſee daily in all public places—who have ſpeculated and deprived the poor officers and ſoldiers of the only property which was in the power of government to give them. Theſe men, or rather the true robbers and pirates, now wiſh to dictate and make laws to govern the freemen, who gave liberty and independence to America; they are truly beneath the notice of a Republican—I can only obſerve, that time will ſhortly prove, "that, like the drowning man, they are catching at ſtraws."

Your's &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.
Brigadier-General in the ſervice of France.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.

Charleſton, Jan. 3, 1797.

James Calboun, Eſq.

Sir,

A French armed veſſel, called the Vengeance, took from on board a veſſel of our's, coming from Jamaica, a hogſhead of Jamaica rum, and gave the captain an order upon a Mr. ———, of your place to pay the amount, (on account of capt. Barney) to whom he likewiſe addreſſed the within letter upon that ſubject. You will particularly oblige us by receiving the ſame, and remitting it to us by any opportunity that may offer, &c.

(Signed) W. & E. CRAFFTS.

At Sea, 12th December 1796.

Sir,

Having met the ſchooner Sally, bound to Charleſton, captain John Leich, who had on board ſeveral hogſheads of rum, and finding myſelf in want, I took with the conſent of the captain, one hogſhead containing 109 gallons, which I pray you to pay for, at the price of the market, and place it to the account of capt. Barney, my owner.

I have the honor to be
Your humble ſervant,

(Signed) L'EVEILLE.

Mr. ———, Merchant, Baltimore

By this day's Mail.

NORFOLK, January 14.

Thurſday arrived here the ſhip Martin, captain Nath. Colley, from London via Lymington, 75 days. By this veſſel we learn, that the dreadful weather on our coaſt muſt have cauſed the deſtruction of ſome veſſels, as they have fallen in with different pieces of wrecks during the ſix weeks the above veſſel has been on the coaſt.

Dec. 10, in lat. 36, 18, long. 61, ſpoke the ſhip Fidelity, capt. Wheems, 11 weeks out from Hamburg bound to Baltimore. Capt. W. had met with many heavy gales of wind, in which he had loſt his boats and every thing off the deck, his beams all broke, and one hand waſhed overboard, he was obliged to bear away for the Weſt-Indies, being in want of water and proviſions.

Dec. 21, in lat. 33, 57, long. 66. ſpoke the ſhip Criterion, capt. Johnſon, from Amſterdam to Philadelphia, out ſeven weeks, with 200 paſſengers on board.

Dec. 23, in lat. 34, 32, long. 68, ſpoke the ſhip Lydia, capt. Todd, out 27 days from Charleſton bound to Baltimore; had loſt their boats, and were in want of every kind of proviſions; he was bearing away for Charleſton or the Weſt-Indies. Capt. Colley ſupplied him with cheeſe and porter.

Jan. 2, in lat. 34, 40, long. 70, ſpoke the brig Induſtry, capt. Ruſſell, of Philadelphia, 94 days out from St. Ubes, in great diſtreſs, having neither water nor proviſions on board; had buried one man and had two more likely to die through fatigue and hunger; had one pump continually going; he was bearing away for Bermuda. Capt. Colley ſupplied him with cheeſe and porter.

Capt. Makins, of the ſhip Andrew of Philadelphia, was paſſenger in the above brig, having left his ſhip at St. Ubes. Capt. M. informs that 14 days before, they had fallen in with the ſhip Elizabeth of York, capt. Wilſon, 45 days out from Jamaica for Norfolk; had loſt all ſails, was then under reef foreſail and mizen. Had ſpoke alſo three other veſſels, bearing away for the Weſt-Indies.

Jan 4, in lat. 34, 20, long. 70, ſpoke the ſchooner Harriet, capt. Godwin, of and for Boſton from St. Croix, out 28 days.

Jan. 7, in lat. 35, long. 70, ſpoke the ſchooner Atlantic, of and bound to New-York, out 42 days from the Bay of Honduras, in great diſtreſs for proviſions; ſupplied him with cheeſe and porter.

Same day ſpoke the ſchooner Minerva, captain Perkins, out 24 days from Antigua for Norfolk.

War with Spain was declared at Lymington the day the Martin ſailed.

Captain Colley, and paſſengers in the Martin, would deem it highly ungrateful were they not thus publicly to acknowledge the extreme politeneſs and aſſiſtance they received from Capt. Johnſon of the ſhip Criterion of Philadelphia; he having laid too in a heavy gale for two days and a night, to render any aſſiſtance in his power, and furniſhed them with proviſions of various kinds, of which they ſtood moſt in need. This obligation is the more felt, from the conſideration of great number of paſſengers on board.

Thurſday arrived the ſhip Fortitude, captain Dyer, 87 days from Cadiz, in diſtreſs. A liſt of Americans left there ſhall be given in our next.

Captain Fairchild, of the brig Diana, arrived here on Thurſday, 18 days from Bermuda, ſpoke (going there) the Frederickſburg packet, captain Richardſon, of Philadelphia, from Malaga to Baltimore, blown off the coaſt; had loſt her ſails and damaged part of her cargo.

Captain William Lovell, of the ſhip Felicity, of Boſton (now in the Roads) on December 24, in lat. 37, 51, long. 68, 30, ſpoke the ſhip Sally of Norwich, captain J. Smith, from Anguilla to New London, out 50 days, with only ſix days proviſion on board, and was running for the Weſt-Indies; it blowing ſo heavy and ſo much ſea, could not render him any aſſiſtance.

Thurſday arrived the ſchooner Phœbe, captain Webb, 37 days from the Mole. Captain Webb was taken on his paſſage from New-London to Jeremie, and carried to Petit Guave, where he was detained 90 days, the greateſt part of his cargo taken without trial: they even refuſed giving a receipt for what property they took, and the commiſſaries refuſed proviſions to ſubſiſt his ſick people. Four Spaniſh prizes were carried into the Mole before the Phœbe ſailed.

Veſſels arrived at Petit Guave to purchaſe cargoes.

Sloop Delight, Warner, of New-York; ſchooner Sally, Courſel, of Baltimore; ſchooner ——, Pool, of Philadelphia; ſchooner Angelica, Howard, do.

Veſſels carried in there as prizes.

Brig Nancy, Webb, of New-London; ſchooner Hope, Jacocks (dead) of Philadelphia; brig Polly, Watſon (abandoned) of ditto; brig Nymph, Sullivan (dead) of ditto; brig Clio, Ball, of Baltimore; ſloop Lead, Warner, of Cape Ann; ſchooner ——, Cockrin, of Boſton.

Thurſday arrived the ſloop Polly, captain Willis, 37 days from the Mole; captain Willis was taken by the brigands, but a breeze of wind favored his eſcape in the Mole, where he purchaſed two 4 pounders to protect himſelf.

Sailed in company with the ſloop Thomas and Sally, Allen, for Norfolk; the ſchooner Zephyr, Hansford, for ditto; (afterwards taken, carried into Jean Rebel, and condemned.) Schooner Lark, Hand, for Charleſton, (taken and condemned at ſame time and place.)

December 26, in lat. 29, long. 73, ſpoke the brig Clinton, Norris, of Providence, R. I. 16 days out from Surinam to Charleſton.

NORWICH, Jan. 19.

VIOLENT THUNDER STORM.

From Nantucket.

We learn that one of the moſt ſevere thunder-ſtorms attended with very ſharp lightning, was experienced at that place, than was ever known there before, on the night of the 1ſt inſtant; two barns were ſet on fire by the lightning and entirely conſumed, together with 14 head of cattle and a quantity of hay, grain, &c. which was in the barns; conſiderable other damage was done.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Reſpectfully informs the Public, that

THIS EVENING, Tueſday, Jan. 24, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

Beauty and other pleaſures of Taſte.
On the Means of Improvement in Taſte, including ſelections from Dr. Blair.

(SECOND PART)

The Choice of Hercules, or
The Triumph of Virtue, [*Louth*

(THIRD PART)

Ode to Truth, *Maſon*
Satan's Addreſs to the Sun, *Milton*
Ode to Madneſs, *Penroſe*

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

Admiſſion tickets for Children (a quarter of a dollar each) to be had at either of the above places.

New-Theatre.

The Managers reſpectfully inform the public, that on account of the extenſive preparations for the Hiſtorical Play of COLUMBUS, or A WORLD DISCOVERED, there wil be no performance at the New Theatre until Monday the 30th inſt. when the above piece will be produced, with new Scenery, Machinery, Dreſſes and Decorations.

January 24. d

All Perſons having Demands

Againſt the Eſtate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. co2w

This Day is Publiſhed,

By BIOREN AND MADAN,

And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-ſtreet; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-ſtreet; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet, and George Douglaſs, No. 2, South Third-ſtreet,

(Price, neatly bound, two dollars),

AN ENQUIRY

Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,

And its Influence on Morals and Happineſs,

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well eſtabliſhed in Europe—It is hardly neceſſary for an American editor to ſay more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Juſtice has ever ſince its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The ſtile is pure, nervous, and claſſical; the ideas are ſtrongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongſt a multitude of other juſt and ſtriking paſſages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inſeparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a maſterly ſpecimen of philoſophical diſquiſition. The lateſt London edition of this work ſells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

This Day is Publiſhed,

PORCUPINE'S

POLITICAL CENSOR,

FOR DECEMBER, 1796.

CONTAINING

Remarks on the Debates in Congreſs, particularly on the timidity diſcovered by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in their language towards the inſolent French.

ALSO,

A LETTER to the infamous TOM PAINE,

In anſwer to his brutal attack on the character and conduct of General Waſhington.

January 24.

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this ſociety as are entitled to Diplomas, are requeſted to apply for them to

Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-Preſident;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treaſurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counſellor;
Mr. Joſeph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;

Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.

Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.

January 12 tts6

FOR SALE,
At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Miffiin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

October 31. mwſtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,
No. 3, South Fourth-ſtreet,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the
Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,
And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tf&fgw

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	-	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that she iends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. co

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from messrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the said firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huston*, his son-in law, to his daughter, miss *M'Clenachan*, and to his son, *George M'Clenachan*, several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Isaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fisher.
} Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure *necessary* to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Those printers who have been requested to publish the first Caution, are desired to publish this also

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months.

To which is prefixed,

A table shewing the number of days from any day any month, to the same day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 7 tawtf

Washington Canal Lottery,

NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. 1.

Viz - 1 Prize of	20,000	dollars,	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Household Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1. §tf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

Decembet 22, 1796. dam

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 F

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. uh&f.

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars		20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	- -	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	-	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessors of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0	15 do.	-	141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
10,046 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]